

# LOTTE JOURNAL.

Charlotte, (N. C.) November 9, 1838.

[NO. 423.]

...that the fellow was...  
...the name of...  
...he could give...  
...shoes, was that a...  
...our description of...  
...into the house at...  
...night ago, but she...  
...house prostitute, of...  
...the name of... she had been annoying...  
...men by riotous conduct...  
...and it was said at first that...  
...she was to remain at the Farm for life—...  
...that she had suddenly been removed...  
...where he could not say...  
...his head emphatically when...  
...statement, and it was evident...  
...that the mother's suspicions were...  
...that a dead of blood had been re...  
...perpetrated. The best means of as...  
...the place of burial was consult...  
...and we adjourned to the garden to...  
...for any appearance of freshly dis...  
...ground, or other evidence that might...  
...to a discovery of her remains. When...  
...had crossed the yard, and were about...  
...entering the garden gate, L— suggested...  
...the propriety of fetching the little dog, whose...  
...excellent nose had afforded the only...  
...clue we had been able to obtain. I went...  
...back for the animal, but he refused to leave...  
...his mistress, and it was not without some...  
...danger of a bite that I succeeded in catch...  
...ing him by the neck, and carrying him out...  
...of the room. I put him on his feet when...  
...we were past the garden gate and endeav...  
...ored to excite him to sprightliness by run...  
...ning along the walk and whistling to him...  
...to follow, but he snaked after me with a...  
...drooping tail and a bowed head, as if he...  
...felt his share of the general grief.

We walked round the garden without dis...  
...covering any signs that warranted farther...  
...search. We had traversed every path in the...  
...garden excepting a narrow transverse...  
...one, that led from the gate to a range of...  
...green and hot houses that lined the farthest...  
...wall. We were on the point of leaving the...  
...place, satisfied that it was not in our power...  
...to remove the veil of mystery that shrouded...  
...the girl's disappearance, when the dog, who...  
...had strayed into the entrance of the narrow...  
...path gave extraordinary signs of liveliness...  
...and emotion—his tail wagged furiously—...  
...his ears were thrown forward—and a short...  
...but earnest yelp broke into a continuous...  
...bark as he turned rapidly from one side of...  
...the path to another and finally ran down...  
...toward the green house with his nose bent...  
...to the ground.

"He accents her," said L—; there is...  
...still a chance.

Our party, consisting of the magistrate, L—, and two other officers, the under-keeper, the lock-smiths, and myself followed the dog down the narrow path into the centre of a piece of ground containing three or four cucumber beds, covered with sliding glass frames. The spaniel, after searching round the bed, jumped upon the centre frame and howled piteously. It was evident that he had lost the scent. L—, pointed out to our notice that the sliding lid was fastened to the frame with a large padlock—this extraordinary security increased our suspicions—he seized a crow-bar from one of the smiths, and the lock was soon removed. The top of the frame was pulled up, and the dog jumped into the tan that filled the bed, and commenced scratching with all his might. L— thrust the bar into the yielding soil, and at the depth of a foot, the iron struck a solid substance. This intimation electrified us—we waited out for looks—our hands were dug into the bed, and the tan and black mould were dragged from the frame with an eagerness that soon emptied it, and exhibited the boarding of a large trap door, divided into two parts, but securely locked together. While the smiths essayed their skill upon the lock, the magistrate stood with uplifted hands and head uncovered—a tear was in the good man's eye—and he breathed short from the excess of his anxiety. Every one was visibly excited and the loud and cheerful bark of the dog was hailed as an omen of success. L—'s impatience could not brook delay. He seized the sledge hammer of the smiths, and with a blow that might knock in the side of a house, demolished the lock and bolt, and the doors jumped apart in the recoil from the blow. They were raised—a black and yawning vault was below—and a small flight of wooden steps, green and mouldy, from the effects of the earth's dampness, led to the gloomy depths of the cavern.

The little dog dashed bravely down the stairway, and L—, requesting us to stand from between him and the light, picked his way down the narrow, slimy steps. One of the smiths followed, and the rest of us hung our heads anxiously over the edge of the vault's mouth, watching our friends as they receded in the distant gloom. A pause ensued; the dog was heard barking, and an indistinct muttering between L— and the smith ascended to the surface of the earth. I shouted to them, and was frightened at the reverberation of my voice. Our anxiety became painful in the extreme—the magistrate called to L—, but ob-

...taining no answer were on the point of de-...  
...scending in a body, when the officer ap-...  
...peared at the foot of the stairs. "We have...  
...found her," said he. We gave a simulta-...  
...neous shout. But she is dead, was the...  
...apelling finish of his speech, as he emerged...  
...from the mouth of the vault.

The smith with the lifeless body of Mary Lobenstein swung over his shoulder, was assisted up the stairs. The corpse of the little girl was placed on one of the garden settees, and with heavy hearts and gloomy faces, we carried the melancholy burden into the house. The mother had not recovered from the shock which the anticipation of her daughter's death had given to her feelings; she was lying senseless upon the bed where she had been placed by the keeper's wife. We laid the body of her daughter in the adjoining room and directed the woman to perform the last and duties to the senseless clay while we awaited the parent's restoration. The magistrate returned to London; the smiths were packing up their tools preparatory to departure, and I was musing in a melancholy mood over the events of the day, when the forbidding face of the keeper's wife peeped in at the half opened door, and we were beckoned from the room.

"Please your honor, I never seed a dead body look like that there corpse of the little girl up stairs. I've seed a many corpses in my time, but there's something unnatural about that here one, not like a dead body ought to be."

"What do you mean?"

"Why though her feet and hands are cold her jaw ain't drooped, and her eyes ain't open—and there's a limberness in her limbs that I don't like. I really believe she's only swooned."

L— and I hurried up stairs, and the smiths, with their basket of tools dangling at their backs, followed us into the room. I anxiously searched for any pulsation at the heart and the wrists of poor Mary, whose appearance certainly corroborated the woman's surprise, but the total absence of all visible signs of life denied us the encouragement of the flattering hope. One of the smiths took from his basket a tool of bright fine tempered steel; he held it for a few seconds against Mary's half closed mouth, and upon withdrawing it said with a loud and energetic voice, she is alive! her breath has dampened the surface of the steel!"

The man was right. Proper remedies were applied to the daughter and to her parent, and L— had the gratification of placing the lost Mary within her mother's arms.

Mrs Lobenstein's explanation afforded but little additional information. When she was brought to the Farm by the villain Mills and his friend Billy the ostler, she was informed that it was to be the residence of her future life. She was subjected to the treatment of a maniac, her questions remained unanswered, and her supplications for permission to send to her mother were answered with a sneer. About three nights ago, she was ordered from her room, her shoes were taken off that she might noiselessly traverse the passages, and she was removed to the secret cell in the garden, some biscuits and a jug of water was placed beside her, and she had remained in undisturbed solitude till the instinct of her favorite dog led to her discovery, shortly after she had fainted from exhaustion and terror. There is little doubt but that the ruffians were alarmed at the watchings and appearance of the indefatigable L—, and withdrew her to the securest hiding place. I had the curiosity, in company with some of the officers, to descend into the Secret Cell; it had been dug out for the foundation of an intended house; the walls and partitions were solidly built, but the bankruptcy of the proprietor prevented any further progress. When Farrell and his gang took possession of the place, it was deemed easier to cover the rafters of the cellar with boards and earth, than to fill it up—in time the existence of the hole became forgotten, save by those most interested in its concealment. Farrell contrived the mode of entrance, through the glass frame of the forcing bed, and when the adjacent green house was constructed, an artificial flue or vent was introduced to the depths of the cell, and supplied it with a sufficiency of air.

Mrs. Lobenstein refused to prosecute the spinster Bishop, the malignancy of whose temper preyed upon her own heart, and speedily consigned her unlamented to the grave. The true particulars of this strange affair were never given to the public, although I believe that its occurrence mainly contributed to effect an alteration in the English laws respecting private mad houses and other receptacles for lunatics.

The magistracy of the country knew that they were to blame in permitting the existence of such a den as Farrell's farm, and exerted themselves to quash proceedings against the fellow Mills and Nares, and their condottors. A few months' imprisonment awarded them, and that was in return for the assault upon the head of the police;—but in Billy, the ostler, was recognized an old offender—various unpunished offences

rose against him, and he was condemned to "seven penberth" abroad the bulks at Chatham. The greatest rogue escaped the arm of justice for a time; but L— has since assured me he has every reason to believe that Farrell was under a feigned name, executed in Somersetshire for horse stealing.

The farm was converted into a poor house for some of the adjacent parishes; L— received his reward, and when I left England, our heroine Mary was the blooming mother of a numerous family.

**Important Discovery.—THE TEETH.**—Our friend Waldie notices a discovery of no little importance to such as are troubled with bad teeth. He says:

"Some time since, Dr. Caldwell, now a practising dentist at No. 88 South Sixth St. had a favorite horse which had become incapable of eating his oats, and on investigation a carious tooth indicated the difficulty to result probably from tooth-ache. Extraction was the remedy of course; the poor horse was tripped up by tying his feet together as custom prescribes, his gums were lanced as we poor humanites have too often witnessed, and a pair of pinchers were applied, as we have also experienced; even a mallet and chisel failed of their effect. The tooth was intractable; no effort could withdraw it from its socket. The gum tumefied, and, on examining it carefully the doctor perceived a ligament at the neck of the tooth, and without much thinking of the effect he cut it: the tooth immediately fell out, or was extracted with a slight effort of the thumb and finger! This led the operator to reflection, and the hint was obtained which confers upon suffering humanity a benefit, which may be esteemed by the sufferer second only to the discoveries of Jenner or the circulation of the blood!"

Subsequently, experiments have fully proved that the human teeth are also retained so powerfully in their sockets by a ligament, and it is the breaking of this which requires so much manual force; this, when cut, which gives not so much pain as lancing the gums, loosens the tooth and it may immediately be extracted without pain with the fingers! A physician of our acquaintance, whose name we are at liberty to mention if requested, has had the operation of extracting a large molar, treble fanged tooth, in this way without pain, and so gratified was he by the fact, that he investigated the anatomy of the parts and extracted all the teeth of a dead subject in the same way, and with no more difficulty than above related. He is a witness not to be impeached, who, with many others, has already been benefited by this great anatomical discovery."—[Penn. Inquirer.]

**The Markets, &c.**

FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 34			
Brandy, Peach	\$1	Feathers	45
do Apple	80	Iron	51 a 6
Bacon	13 a 14	Molasses	35 a 42
Bassaux	34	Nails, cut	74
Bale Rope	8 a 12	Sugar, brown	7 a 11
Coffee	12 a 13	Loaf	18 a 20
Cotton	10 a 11	Lamp	16
do Bagging	16 a 25	Salt	70 a 75
Corn	75 a 80	Wheat, new	\$13 a \$13 35
Flaxseed	\$1 a \$1 15	Whiskey	60
Flour	90 a 9	Wool	20 a 25

CHERAW—OCTOBER 30.			
Bacon	14 a 15	Iron	5 a 6
Bassaux	20 a 22	Lard	19 a 15
Bagging	18 a 23	Molasses	45 a 56
Bale Rope	10 a 12	Oats	40 a 50
Coffee	13 a 15	Rice	51 a 61
Cotton	9 a 12	Sugar	10 a 12
Corn	80 a 85	Salt, in sacks	63 a 31
Flour	\$7 a \$8	do bushel	\$7 a \$8
Feathers	40 a 45	Tallow	10 a 12

COLUMBIA—OCTOBER 27.			
Bagging, Hemp	18 a 25	Corn	90 a \$1
Bale Rope	14 a 15	Oats	62 a 75
Bacon, round	14 a 20	Iron, Sweden	6 a 7
Butter, country	20 a 31	do English	5 a 6
Coffee	8 a 12	Lard, New	18 a 20
Mackerel	7 a 16	Molasses, Cuba	50 a 62
Flour, Country	7 a 8	do N.O.	60 a 62

CHARLESTON—OCTOBER 27.			
Bacon	13 a 18	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 19	do No. 2	11 a 12
do Tow.	14 a 16	do No. 3	7 a 7 1/2
Bale Rope	9 a 12	Nails, cut	61 a 64
Cotton, upland	8 a 13	Rice	\$9 a 48
Coffee	10 a 14	Salt, sacks	\$12 a 9
Corn	80 a 85	do bulk	00 a 00
Flour	60 a 65	do T. Island	35 a 40
Iron, Russia	51 a 60	Sugars	8 a 11
do Sweden	5 a 60	Loaf and Lump	14 a 17
Molasses, Cuba	31 a 33	Tann	18 a \$1
do N.O.	43 a 45	Tallow	11 a 12

Exchange at night, on Boston, New York and Philadelphia, 30 days, 1 per cent prem.; 60 days, par and 1 per cent premium.  
Bank Checks on the North, 1 and 1 1/2 per cent prem.  
North Carolina money, 1 per cent discount.

**NOTICE.**  
APPLICATION will be made at the next session of the General Assembly to amend the act incorporating the Male and Female Academies in the town of Charlotte.  
Oct. 9, 1838. 1422

**Strayed**  
FROM the subscriber, on Monday evening last, a **Serrel Horse**, about 14 or 15 hands high, both hind feet white, and had on when he left a couple bridle, made of fair leather. Any person taking up said horse and either returning him to me in Charlotte, or giving me information shall be rewarded for their trouble.  
DAVID PARKS.  
Oct. 25, 1838. 4217

From the Raleigh Standard.  
NO. 11.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Loring: Though I have not been guilty at any time of submitting views on our State Affairs, formed without reflection, still, I am sometimes obliged to write them out hastily. Hence, there will be found in their composition, many opportunities for criticism. I discover that there are several of these defects in my last essay; but I do not stop to correct them. One thing, however, in that essay, requires explanation.—It might be inferred, from some expressions in it, that I designed to discourage any and all Conventions on the subject of Internal Improvement. I did not mean to be so understood. Let the spirit of improvement be kept alive, in any and every way which suits to promote it. What I wished to do, was, to guard against any impression that the plans already formed had failed of success, in a manner to require their abandonment; to prevent any movement which might have a tendency to open the way for abandoning the scheme already adopted in its principal features. Neither do I wish to be understood as taking the ground that the system already begun may not be wisely extended; but the extension ought not to be so great as to excite the fears of the people; nor should that extension be of a kind which changes the basis of our present operations. This, in a few words, is what I have intended to publish in my last essay. I volunteer the explanation, because there is an obscurity in some of my expressions; and I fear that even good men are occasionally afflicted by jealousies on these topics. It is impossible that all should agree precisely in their views of State affairs and State policy. It is also impracticable to convey one's opinions of a system, in one essay; but I take the present opportunity to declare, and I hope to prove in the sequel, that I have no hostility to any of the improvements going on in North Carolina. Though my judgment may lead me to prefer some over others, it does not follow that I wish to see any of them fail; nay, I would have the State to prevent it, where a plan of doing it can be devised, consistent with her general policy; and it shall be my effort to submit a plan, by which it may be done. As a citizen of the State, I wish to see North Carolina take the best course. I have no false pride about this or that scheme. I intend to submit my unbiased opinions, and shall feel ready to perform the rest of my duty, by a cheerful acquiescence in those of others, who take pains to suggest better ones. The patriotic inquiry should ever be, "What is best?"

In my last essay, it was shown that a great deal would be effected by the successful operation of the Rail Road from Wilmington to the Roanoke. Much has been accomplished already, towards the execution of that work. The cost (so far) has fallen within the estimates submitted by the Engineer, and it is due to that gentleman to add, that no such work, of equal magnitude, was ever any where before accomplished, at a price below the estimates.

The main feature in the system of improvements, adopted by the Assembly of 1836, was, that this road, terminating at our chief seaport town, should form the basis or foundation, to and from which all the other improvements of our State should go. By adhering to that, we shall soon bring our own trade to a home-market; export our produce from a home-port; and, consequently, import a considerable portion of the supplies from other lands, which our own people consume. We shall receive back from the trade of adjoining States, some portion of the tribute which we have been paying to them for 50 years past; and some substitute for that part of our trade which, by necessity, they will continue to enjoy.

The advocates of a home-market do not wish to oblige any planter to trade there; but they would put it in his power to buy and sell in a market of North Carolina; or to ship to any foreign market, out of a North Carolina port. We do not say to him, you shall trade at home; but only that you may do it. We would not prevent him from selling elsewhere; but we would not force him away from a home market. In a word, we wish to open to him a market at home, instead of shutting him out from it; instead of forcing him to go to Virginia, or to South Carolina. They who impute to us different views, either misunderstand or misrepresent those which we really entertain. To illustrate this matter: A Roanoke planter descends the River with his Tobacco; no one deems it right that he should be forced to carry it to Wilmington, for sale or for exportation; undeniably, he must be allowed to go where he can get the best price. But do any think it right for North Carolina, by her system of the expenditure of her money, to force him to Portsmouth or Petersburg? Do any North Carolinians deprecate that he shall be cut off, by North Carolina legislation, from our ports? Surely not. The road to our own port not being in existence, will, however, force the planter to Virginia, by other channels; that road being in operation, opens to him the competition of both markets, and gives him his power to sell at home, if



OFFICIAL—FROM THE CLERK.

We understand that the Texas Minister on the occasion of exchanging the ratifications of the boundary convention lately published, delivered to the Acting Secretary of State a note in which after stating in formal terms that although, since the note of Mr. Forsyth declining the proposition submitted by Texas for her admission into the Union, the question of annexation had been considered by the United States Government, finally disposed of, yet, inasmuch as the proposition appeared still to remain open in the public mind in both countries that the proposition was still pending, he had been instructed by his Government to communicate to that of the United States its formal and absolute withdrawal of that proposition.



and in this place his following extract which gives an account of the night of the fire of the 400 lbs. of the unaccountable 12 o'clock on that

Nov. 7, 1838.

about 9 o'clock, Mr. immediately after the fire was extinguished with 1 Mrs. McCaw's house was covered, which was covered by the exertions of the firemen. There was about 12 o'clock, when it exploded in every direction, and destroyed several other buildings. The fire was sustained by the holocaust in the neighborhood of the fire. Mr. Latta's house and several others were damaged, and all the others were seriously injured in person. The fire was on the roof of Mrs. McCaw's house, and the fire was in imminent danger of being removed, on which they were by the time they had it replaced. The fire was in the smoke, and they only had the safe. Yours, respectfully,

The loss cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Steele had just received his

**New Circular.**—We insert below a very important Circular from the Paymaster General of the things (says the *National Gazette*), have given more satisfaction to the whole community, by whom it is justly regarded as an evidence that all hostility has ceased between the Government and the bank, and that they are both working cordially for the restoration of the currency. While on the one hand, it is honorable to the bank to have this testimonial borne to its high credit, it is no less worthy of commendation to see the Government, disregarding more partisan prejudices, do what they think useful to the public service, and eminently beneficial to the community at large. The correspondent of the *N. Y. Courier at Washington* states that this Circular was considered of a confidential nature, which was communicated to him under an enveloped by a person unknown, and instead of being printed as is the custom, was a written one. The Circular cannot fail to open the eyes of the people to the infamous tricks that have been practiced upon them.

**PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,**  
WASHINGTON, OCT. 8, 1838.

**Sir:** Arrangements having been made with the United States Bank to pay the Treasurer's drafts to a certain amount, at different places, and it being probable the notes of the bank will be as acceptable to claimants, and, in some cases, more convenient than specie, you will, should you receive drafts on that bank or its agents, make so many of your payments by check as you can, which will give the receiver the option of taking paper or specie; and the Department has no objection to your using the paper of that bank in all your payments so far as it can be done legally.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**N. TOWSON, P. M. G.**

**Health of Charleston.**—Those of our country friends who are in the habit of visiting Charleston in the Fall, on business, will find from the following article copied from the *Charleston Mercury*, that no danger need be apprehended from visit to that City now:

**The Sickness abated and Business reviving.**—We have the happiness of announcing that, with the exception of a few cases of recent origin, Stranger's Fever may now be said to have left our City; and in the opinion of all Physicians, our absent friends may return to their homes in safety, and strangers may renew their visits of business. The dull calm which prevailed in our streets is again broken by the enlivening sounds of active industry; East Bay and the wharves are again alive with the rattling of loaded drays; Cotton is arriving in quantities from the country wagons and by the rail road; the number of workmen on the new buildings erecting is increasing again to a full complement; their work is rapidly advancing and Charleston again wears the old busy and cheerful October aspect. The temperature of the air is cool and pleasantly bracing. There has been a slight frost on the Neck, producing a relief to the neighboring country.

**Domestic Exchange** are rapidly coming down to par. A few weeks ago the exchange between the North and the West was as high as 100 and 30 cents. The *N. York correspondent of the Nat. Intelligencer*, furnishes the following as the present rates of discount:

Place	per
Boston	1
Philadelphia	1 to 1
Baltimore	1
Richmond	1
Charleston	1 1/2
Cincinnati	2 to 2 1/2
Detroit	4 to 5
Augusta	1 1/2
Mobile	1 1/2
New Orleans	1 1/2
Nashville	5
Mississippi	5 1/2
St. Louis	3 to 4

**Mr. John Van Buren and the Bristol Arrest.**—The *New York Gazette*, an opposition paper and a very decided one, has the following in reference to the Webb affair at Bristol England:

It is a duty which we owe ourselves and to common sense and justice, to say, that the *Albion Argus* publishes affidavits which completely exonerate Mr. John Van Buren from any improper interference in the arrest of an American gentleman in England, about which a great deal has recently been said in the newspapers. We have not changed our opinion in any degree of the character of the act. We think precisely as we have always thought, that it was a wanton and most ungentlemanly and dishonorable proceeding, (as we should despite ourselves if we were to withhold for a moment the expression of our full conviction that John Van Buren's conduct on the occasion, has been misconceived and misunderstood. He has not only done nothing wrong in the business, but if the English affidavits are not rank perjury, has conducted with great propriety throughout, and if we have any right estimate of the character of the friend most directly connected with the transaction, he thinks so too, and will say so. The goodness of this affair runs with other people

**KTU** appears from later accounts that the *Star* of *police* in the Pennsylvania Legislature, published in our last, is not altogether correct. The following is a corrected statement:

	Whigs & Anti-slavery	Lawrence
Senate,	94	5
House of Representatives,	53	37
	77	56

Majority on joint ballot 31.

**KT Health of Knoxville.**—The Knoxville Register of the 24th ult. says: "Our City begins to put on its business habits again. With the restoration of a healthy atmosphere, our citizens, who had gone abroad to escape disease, are beginning to return. But there is a void made in our society by disease and death which it is truly painful to contemplate, and which it will require the lapse of years adequately to fill."

**KT Accounts from Liverpool** to the 2d ult. state that the Cotton Market the last of September opened rather heavily in consequence of the large surplus in the market. Prices of the lower qualities gave way 1d. per lb. There was, however, a fair demand on the 1st, and 5,000 bags were sold—American 5 1/2d. to 6 1/4d.

**KT The Grampus.**—The N. O. Picayune, of the 16th ult. states that this gallant little vessel came very near being wrecked during the late severe weather in the Gulf. One of the officers states that she had endured a series of protracted gales blowing on shore, from the 5th to the 13th September, while between Tampico and Metamor. In a few hours more she would have been aground when the wind changed.

**Mr. Holton:** A singular occurrence took place in Charlotte week before last, during the session of the County Court. Three gentlemen appeared in Court to attend to a suit, when strange to say one of the gentlemen of the bar perceived that the above gentlemen's heads were in the clouds taking an ethereal tour through the air. Fortunately for them, however, on their leaving the Court-house the old companions were again in suite and the gentlemen are in perfect health.

On the 26th ultimo, the Legislature of New Jersey re-elected Gov. Pennington to the office of Governor for the ensuing year. The vote stood 40 Whig to 24 Van Buren.

The Hon. S. S. Phelps is elected United States Senator from Vermont after a good many ballottings. He will succeed Mr. Swift.

**Mexico, Texas and France.**—Under the head, a late National Intelligencer throws out some important suggestions founded on the French blockade of Mexico, the Treaty recently negotiated between Texas and England and France, and the recent withdrawal of the application of Texas for admission into our Union. Appearance seems to justify the suspicion, that France has designs beyond the mere satisfaction of her claims upon Mexico, and between Texas and France, Mexico is likely to be sacrificed.

At the same time that we received the Intelligencer containing the above mentioned article we received a slip from the New Orleans Bulletin of Thursday last with an account of a revolution in Tampico in Mexico, with the assurance that it was effected in concert with a strong party in other parts of Mexico. It was effected by the troops without bloodshed, and for its object the re-establishment of the Federal government, according to the Constitution of 1824. It was supposed that the present government of Mexico was to be overthrown, and an arrangement with France be entered into. It was also intimated, as soon as a French blockading vessel appeared off Tampico, to apprise its commander of what had happened, and to enable him to raise the blockade. These things have an ominous aspect.—Pay. Obs.

**Railroad and Gaston Road.**—George Mordecai, Esq. President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, has just returned to this City from New York, whence he sailed in the first Packet to England, with a view to the negotiation of a loan, for the purpose of carrying on the operations of the Company.—Rai. Reg.

**Wilmington Road.**—The Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road Company have opened two sections of their Rail Road, one at the northern end, of 13 miles in extent, which brings the road southwardly to Enfield, the other, of 40 miles in length, which carries it to Faison's Depot, at Goshen, completing thereby, 57 miles of the Rail Road, thus reducing the staging to 90 miles only. The miles more will be finished in November and 10 in December next, leaving at that time, but 60 miles of the Road to be done.—Rai. Reg.

**A Strait Road.**—That part of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, extending from the Rocky Point station, to Moore's depot, being about fifty miles, is as straight as a line can be drawn.—Wil. Advertiser.

**A Useful Officer.**—It is stated in Sparks' writings of Washington, that, during the American Revolution, the Legislature of Maryland appointed an officer called an attendant, "vested with powers to detect that disorder in the affairs of the State which had arisen chiefly from bad money and want of money." Such an officer would be invaluable at the present time in many other places as well as in Maryland, and to individuals as well as to governments.

**Murder.**—A most awful murder was committed in this county on the night of the 3d instant. Mrs. Tempy Shaw, wife of Mr. James Shaw, shot her husband through the heart, and he expired instantly. We have not been able to learn the particulars but understand that they had lived disagreeably together for some time. This is the second murder we have had to record this year, committed by Females in this county. We forbear comment, as the matter will doubtless undergo Judicial investigation. Mr. Shaw has not been committed to jail yet for the offence. It is supposed that she has "cut out."—*Halifax Ad.*

A villainous attempt was made the other night to destroy the buildings at the Mooreville depot, of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company. A parcel of combustible matter was placed under one corner of the war-house, and fire put to it, which burnt a large hole into the building before it was discovered. A great quantity of merchandise was stored in the war-house.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

**A Sentence.**—At the late session of the Superior Court, held at Edenton, N. C., his honor J. L. Bailey presiding, James Hill was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to stand in the pillory for one hour, and then to receive thirty-nine lashes, which was immediately carried into effect.

**Alabama.**—The Huntsville Democrat, one of the ablest and best informed papers in Alabama, says:

"The late election in Alabama, we have reason to believe, has resulted in opposition to the sub Treasury scheme of finance, and so far as that is a test, in opposition to the leading measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration."

"Public sentiment in this State is steadily progressing and settling down against the measures of Mr. Van Buren, who, without the aid and influence of the 'great Northern' would even now be left almost without friends among the People—the office holders and spoils men adhere to him as a matter of course."

Who would have suspected that the King of the North Carolina delegation who, in 1816, voted for the establishment of the late U. S. Bank, was to other than our own Hon. William R., the same, who on the floor of the Senate, recently delivered a highly respectable portion of his constituents as mercenary "speculators" merely for supporting the very measure which he voted in 1816! Oh thou Federal Speculator.—*Tusculum Intel.*

**The way it is done.**—Our readers frequently been told that the expenditures of the Government have been increasing from 13 to upwards of 30 millions of dollars per annum. When they are told that certain Collectors of the Revenue received last year from the Treasury, \$227,500 more than the whole amount of the revenue collected by them, this increased expenditure will be, at least in part, accounted for.

At Saco, Maine, four revenue officers received more than \$1500, while they did not collect one cent! At Edgarton, Massachusetts, three revenue officers received \$2500 salary, and collected "25 cents." At New London, six officers were employed, who were paid more than \$4000, while they collected one dollar and nineteen cents. At St. Mary's, two officers were paid \$1200 and collected one dollar and thirty cents! These facts are taken from Secretary Woodbury's official reports! Is this any "Dr. Duncan," of the press, to do them! Why were these officers appointed at places where they were not needed except it were for electioneering agencies! It was by influences of this sort that late elections have been carried—that Executive Edict has been ratified by a corrupted Public Sentiment!—*Rich. Compiler.*

**Steam Packet Neptune.**—Considerable anxiety has been experienced here for the last two days, on account of the disappearance of this vessel, from Baltimore. By steam packet Gov. Dudley, arrived yesterday from Wilmington, we learn that the Neptune went ashore on the Horse Shoe at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, on 23d inst., with a pilot on board while waiting in for a supply of fuel. She will get off without injury; her passengers were brought to this port in the steamer Gov. Dudley.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A meeting of steamboat owners, officers, &c., was held in Cincinnati last week which it was resolved not to regard the act passed by Congress at the last session, entitled "an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam."

**Rice.**—We observe in our exchange papers from the North, accounts from India of a recent date, which represent the crop, in that part of the world, as almost entirely destroyed by freshets. It is therefore supposed that Europe, in the absence of its usual supplies from the East, will be obliged to look to the U. States for them, and that in consequence, this article of this season bear a good price.—*Wil. Ad.*

The Cincinnati Post says: "It is estimated, on apparently correct data, that fifty hundred emigrants arrive daily in the city of the Mississippi."

The celebrated Indian warrior, **Black Hawk**, died at his camp on the river Do Moines on the 2d ult.

Mr. Joseph Lancaster, the founder of the Lancasterian system of Education, was run over in the streets of New York a few days ago, by a frightened horse, and died shortly afterwards of the injury received. He was in his 67th year.

A justifiable act of lynching was recently committed at Valley Forge, after a temperance address by the Rev. Mr. Hunt. The multitude, led on by a dealer in ardent spirits, burnt a barrel of whiskey, after having given it a coat of tar and feathers.

**Loco Foco notions of Aristocracy.**—Loco Foco in North Carolina being asked what meaning he attached to the term "Aristocracy," replied, "any man has more money than me, is, in my estimation, an Aristocrat."


**Large Dividends.**—The Citizens' Insurance Company of St. Louis, Missouri, has declared the following dividends: the 1st of October, 1837, for six months 1 per cent.; 1st of April, 1838, for six months 15 per cent.; 1st of October, 1838, for six months 12½ per cent.; making in eight months a dividend of forty dollars on one hundred of stock!

The **Wheeling Times** says that the **Packers** are making contracts at six cents

**MARRIED**

In Rowan County, on the 6th inst., by the E. Davison Hall, Mr. **JOHN F. HALL** of York S. C. to Miss **ELORA P. GILLESPIE** of Rowan County.

**To the Public.**



**THE** Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has opened the store formerly occupied by J. R. Neely, and is now prepared for the reception of

**Boarders & Travellers.**

This House has undergone thorough repair for above purposes, and he now invites a generous public to CALL and TRY for themselves, as he believes by assiduity to give satisfaction. His Tables shall be furnished with the best, his Service faithful, and his Stables with plenty and attended by **good Ostlers**. These he hopes be sufficient inducements, at least to merit a trial.

WM. N. SPEAR

Charlotte, Nov. 6, 1838. 432af

**Dental Operations.**

**D. JOSEPH LEE**, of Camden, S. C., respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, of Concord, and of Salisbury, that he will visit their towns in the month of December. Application for Dental Operations may be made to Mr. Alexander, J. B. Moss, or Thomas Hagin, who will meet with prompt attention on his arrival.

Oct. 29, 1838. 432ay

\*The Salisbury Watchman to copy the above.

**Public Notice.**

**AS** I am determined to leave this place in a few weeks, I have disposed of my establishment to Mr. Richard Wears, who will continue to carry on business in the same line as I have hitherto done. This, therefore, is to give notice that all those who have standing accounts with me to call immediately and settle the same. **CASH or NOTE**, as I am determined to have my business settled as soon as possible.

WM. SANDRE

Nov. 6, 1838. 432af

I have also a small House to rent on Main street, by the year. Persons who to rent will please make application immediately.

**Land & Town Lots for sale.**

**I OFFER** for sale, entire or separately, my Land near Charlotte—**6 or 900** acres, in several contiguous tracts, a large portion encircled by timbered, live well and of good quality. **Undeveloped and payments easy.** Also, some Town Lots, front and back. Terms and other information made known on application.

WM. DAVIDSON

Nov. 7, 1838. 432b

**Look at This!**

**ON** the 2d and 3d days of January next, I will sell my Plantation, known by the name of Ball's. It is one of the best stands for a

**Country Tavern**

in the Southern Country, situated twenty miles North of Lancaster, S. C., and about the distance South of Charlotte. The Stage has all stopped at Ball-Air. I will also sell numerous articles. Terms made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to purchase may apply to the proprietor.

DAVID HAGIN

Nov. 6, 1838. 432b

**Stop the Thief!!!**

**A** BLACK leather trunk belonging to DAVID EGER, a German emigrant, was taken behind the Stage, between Col. W. Fries & son's, on Tuesday morning last. The trunk about 18 inches deep and wide, and rather of few long, with the leather somewhat torn the back. It contained nearly the whole property of its owner, consisting of a few clothes, a bed E. and several articles of Merchandise, which he was travelling Southward, to look home for his family. Some of these articles lead to the detection of the Thief, and are here named. A fine cloth coat, with black collar, 2 Merino Shaws, 8 dozen German Sposas, large and small, and 4 Acconitions, man manufacture, differing considerably (these usually found in this region.) The owner is prepared to identify any of the above or their contents of the Trunk.

Mr. E. is a stranger to our language and towns, and this circumstance impresses a double obligation on all good citizens to spare no means for detecting the Thief.

**A** N Apprentice to the Printing Office taken at this Office.

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